

Propeller DATA.
SPARE

Hub - BV Aero Design No. 5406R

Sec #	B 3740	24452
	3740	24453

Blade #1

Hartzell # 8865
DRAWING # 4350-F1
Contract # 93762
Serial # N 9551

Blade #1

Hartzell # 9792
DRAWING # 4350-F1
Contract # 93762
Serial # N 10893

SECTION IV - SERVICE INSTRUCTIONS

1. POWER PLANT

(A) Engine Installation and Power Plant Controls.

1. The N3N-3 is powered with a Wright Model R-760-2 or R-760-8 engine, manufactured by the Naval Aircraft Factory. The engine rating is 235 BHP at 2000 r.p.m. at sea level.
2. The exhaust system consists of a front exhaust manifold of annular form with tangential connections to exhaust elbows on engines.
3. The engine mount is of welded steel tubular design with 4 points of support at attachment lugs on the firewall. The bolt hole in these lugs have a replaceable bushing which should be checked from time to time to insure that they are tight. The engine mounting bolts should be checked and taken up as required after 2 to 3 hours of flying.
4. The propeller is the standard ground adjustable type consisting of the following:
 - (a) 1 - Hub - Bu.Aero. Design No. 5406R
 - 2 - Blades, 9' 0" dia. - Bu.Aero. Design No. 4350F
Blade angle set at $13-1/2^\circ$ at 42" station.

The propeller attaching parts are as follows:

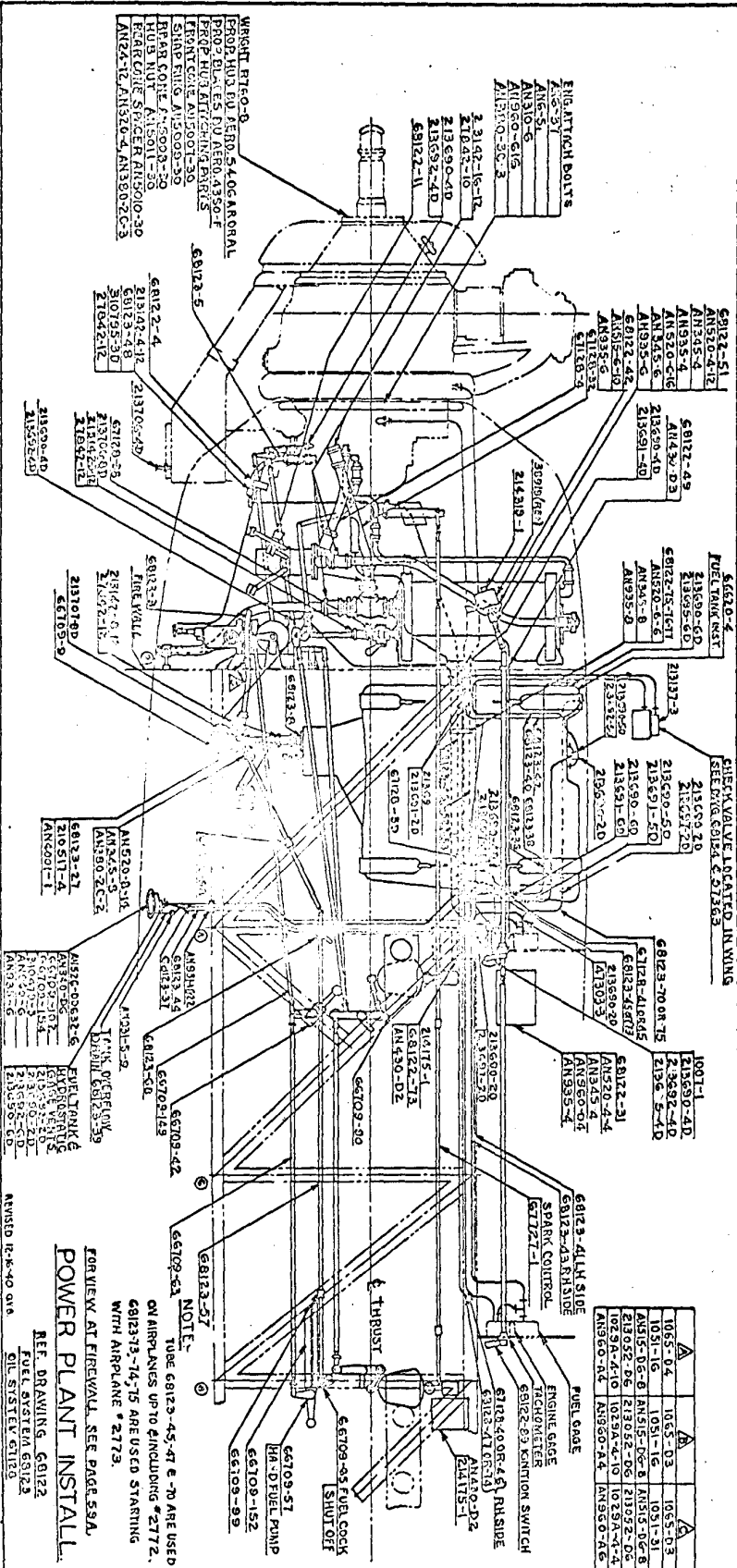
Front Cone	AN5007-30
Rear Cone	AN5008-30
Snap Ring	AN5009-30
Rear Cone Spacer	AN5010-30
Hub Nut	AN5011-30

5. The engine controls (throttle and mixture) are the push-pull rod with jack shaft arrangement. Adjustments are made when necessary by means of adjustable ball bearing type rod ends. See Drawing No. 67668, page 65 which shows engine control installation.
6. Lubricate engine controls periodically at all grease fittings provided. See page 94.
7. There is an engine control unit located in each cockpit. The unit in the rear cockpit is provided with an approved type lock on the mixture lever. This lock must be taped open when plane is occupied in front cockpit only.
8. The spark control is of the push-pull rod type and is independent from throttle and mixture control. It is located on the left side of the cockpit and is controlled from either cockpit.

9. The starting system consists of a Series VI hand operated inertia starter with integral booster magneto, an engine primer assembly, crank handle, crank extension and support. On the first 50 airplanes, the engine starter will crank from right hand side but will be changed to left hand side by the Service when parts are furnished. On the remaining airplanes, the engine starter will be cranked from the left side of the airplane.
10. The starter trip control is located on the outside of engine cowl near the crank extension sleeve which is engaged by the starter crank. The starter crank is stowed on the engine mount in the engine compartment just forward of the firewall on the cranking side. When plane is used as seaplane, the starter crank is bolted to the special crank extension which replaces the original landplane type crank extension.
11. A hinged access door is provided on both sides of the engine cowl to permit installation or removal of battery or starter crank, or both, as is the case on right hand side cranking installation.
12. For complete installation of pressure fire extinguisher system see Drawing 67526, page 66. The system is provided for purpose of flooding the engine compartment with carbon dioxide. The CO₂ bottle is installed on left side of fuselage aft of firewall. An operating handle is provided in the upper right hand corner of each cockpit just below the instrument board.
13. For the arrangement of power plant installation including fuel and oil system, see Drawing 68122, page 59.

(B) Fuel System

1. For the general arrangement and sizes of lines of the fuel system which is of the series type, see Drawing 310777, page 67. The fuel tank is located just forward of the front cockpit with filler neck on top at forward end. Its capacity is 45 gallons and is sufficient for approximately 3-1/4 hours flight at cruising r.p.m. of 1800.
2. The main shut-off cock is installed on lower left longeron aft of the firewall and is controlled from each cockpit (left hand side).
3. The method of mounting the fuel tank is shown on Fuel Tank Installation, Drawing 66620, page 68.
4. To remove the fuel tank, it is necessary to disconnect the incidence wires in the plane of the cabane struts, either on the R.H. or L.H. side of the plane. Remove cowlings, disconnect the upper tank strap turnbuckles and all immediate pipe connections. The tank can then be lifted over the longerons and rolled out through the opening between the cabane struts.



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CRANK EXTENSION 310559 47 L.H. AIRPLANE
CRANK 310557-24 WITHOUT RING COWL
CRANK 310557-36 WITH RING COWL

CONTOUR AT STATION 2

OIL TANK INST.

AN 4022-2

AN 800-4

AN 805-4

AN 806-4

AN 807-4

AN 808-4

AN 809-4

AN 810-4

AN 811-4

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AN 813-4

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AN 1061-4

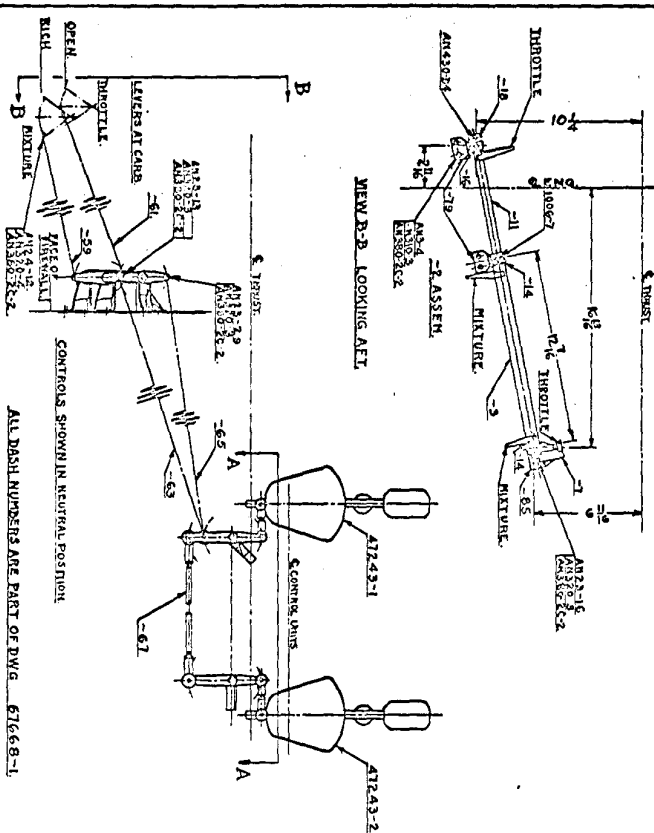
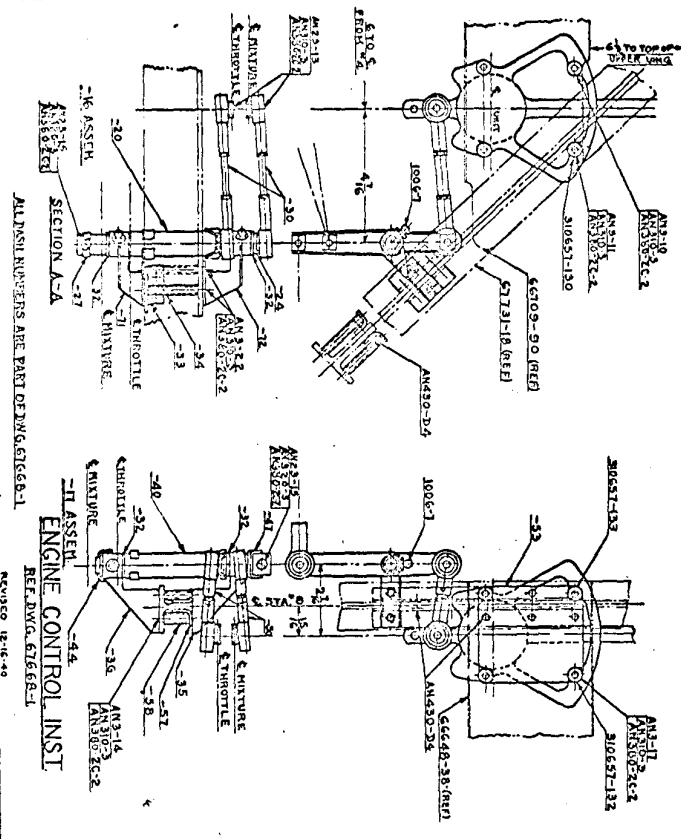
AN 1062-4

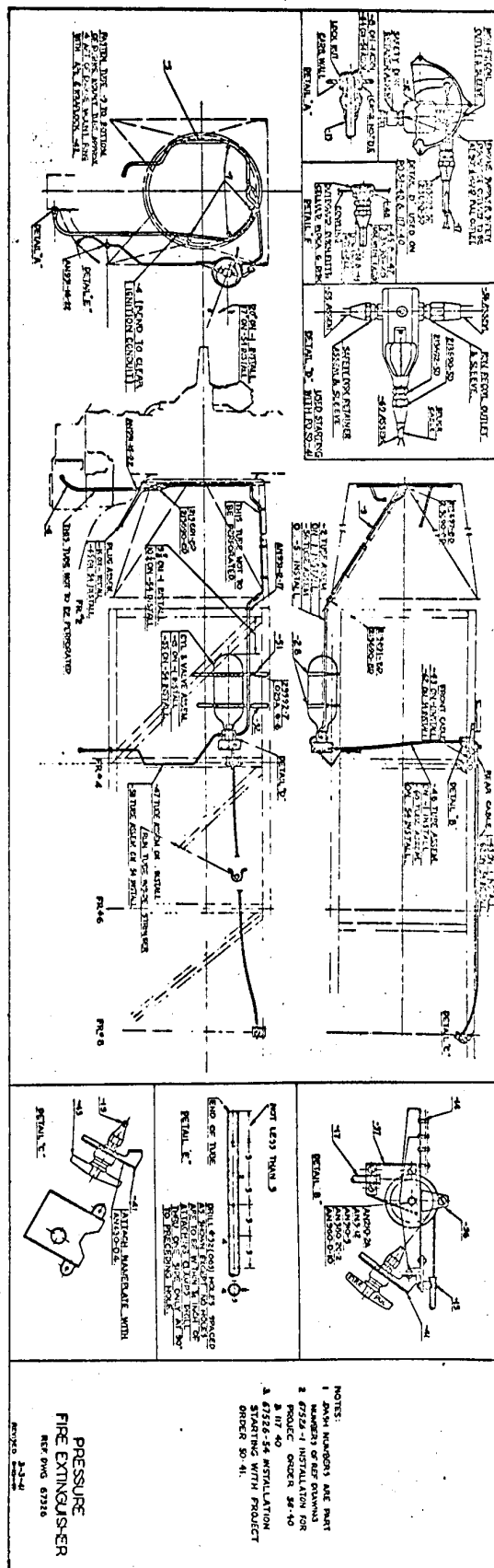
AN 1063-4

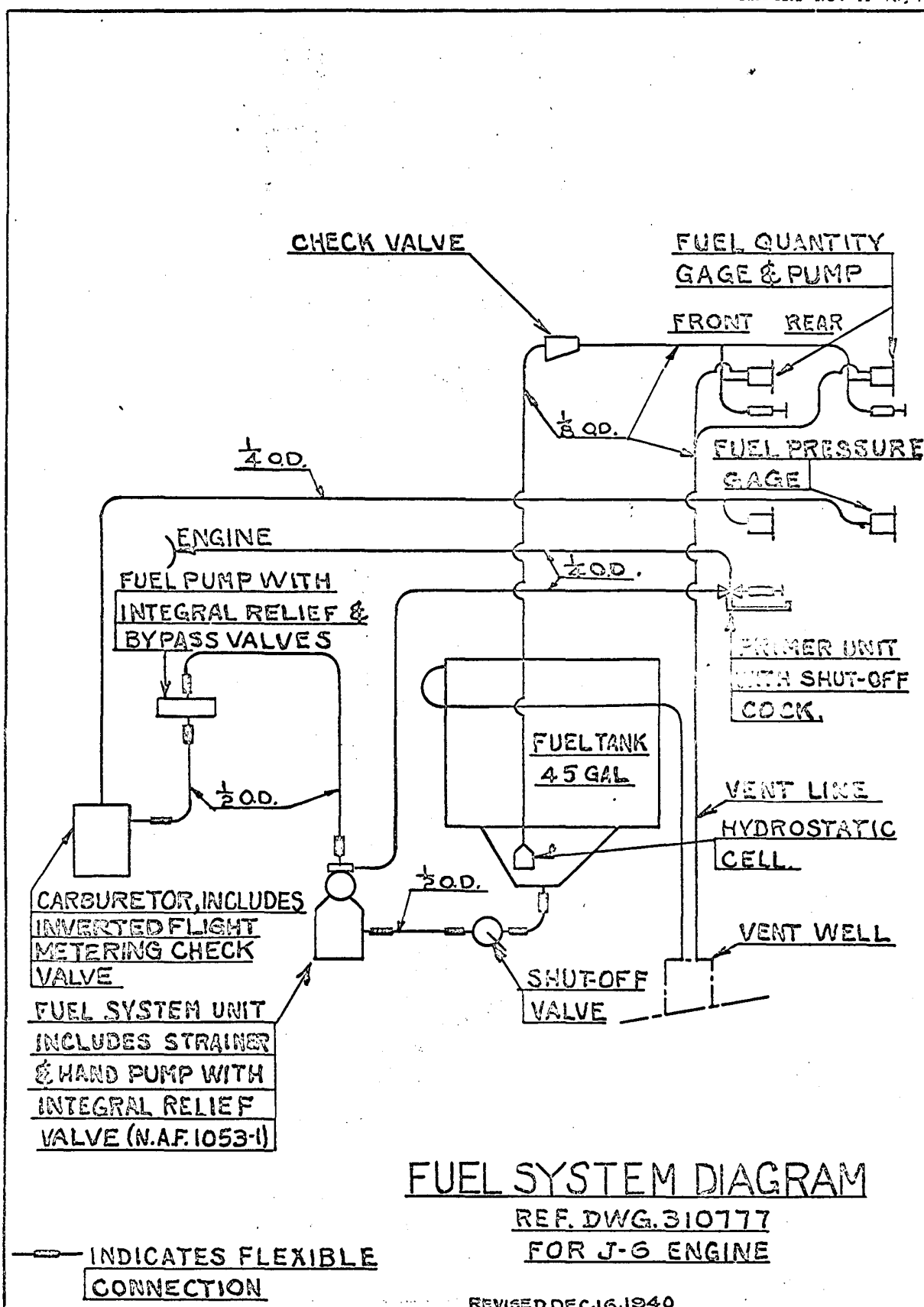
AN 1064-4

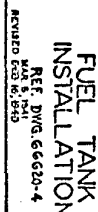
AN 1065-4

AN 1066-4









5. The fuel quantity gauge is of the hydrostatic type with the check valve located in the upper wing at the L.H. cabane strut. The tubing is attached on the outside of the strut and an access door to the check valve is provided in the wing. A gauge is installed on the right side of the instrument board in each cockpit and indicates directly the amount of fuel in the tank when plane is flying at speed of 78 knots. Fuel tank calibration plate installed in each cockpit on left hand side shows the actual amount of fuel in tank for readings on the gauge when plane is in three-point position and in water borne position.
6. The fuel system unit consisting of a hand wobble pump, relief valve and strainer is installed on lower left forward side of firewall and is operated from each cockpit on left hand side. When priming the engine, it is necessary to first pump pressure on lines with hand pump as the primer draws its fuel from the pressure side of the hand pump.
7. The fuel tank and fuel quantity gauges as shown on Drawing 310777, page 67 are vented through lines which are connected to a small vent chamber attached to the bottom cowling.
8. An engine driven fuel pump draws fuel from the tank to the carburetor. A siphon type relief valve is built into the pump. The vent holes of all siphon relief valves should be inspected as noted in T.O. No. 2-37.
9. Fuel System can be drained through the strainer in the fuel system unit.

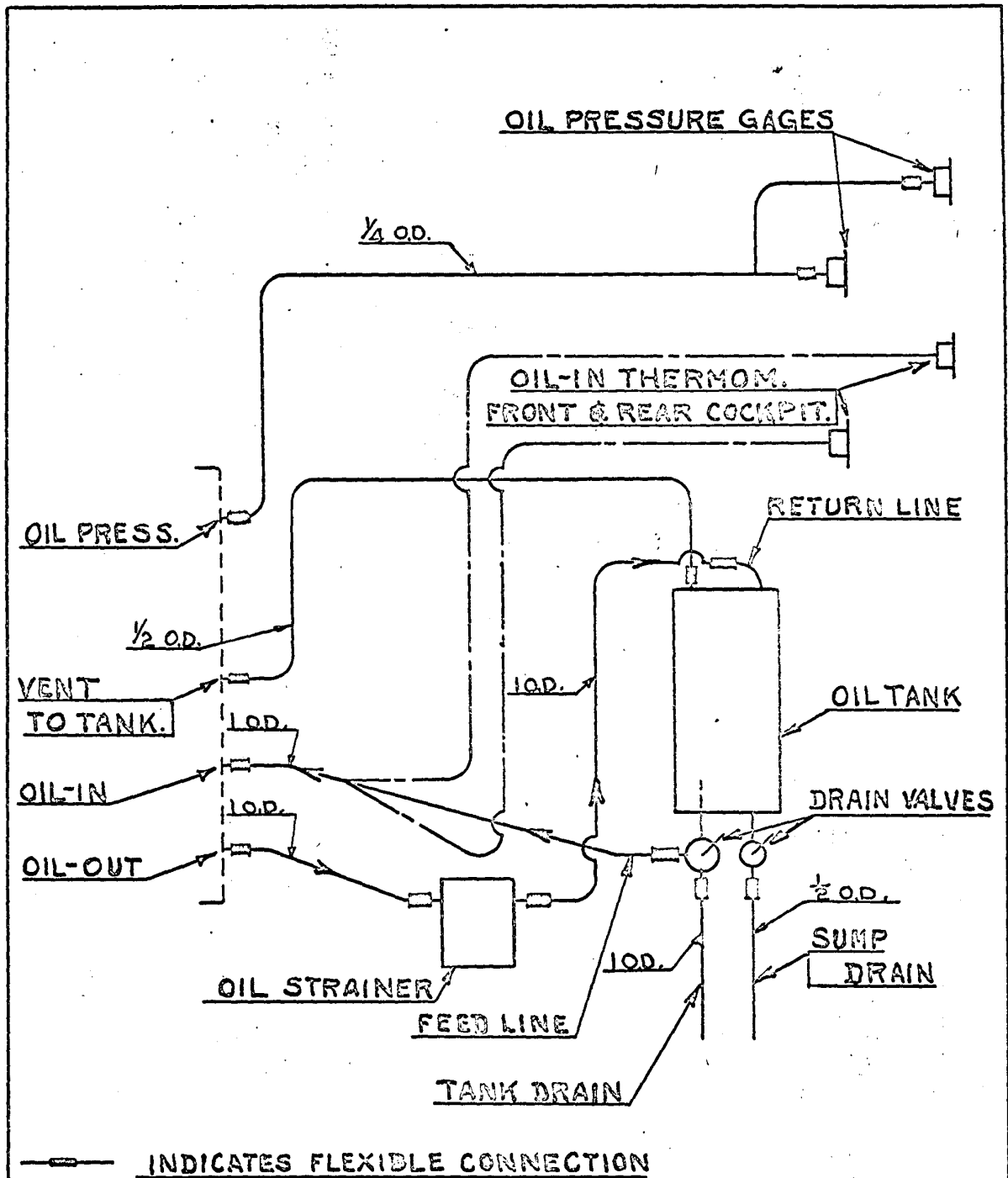
(C) Oil System

1. For the general arrangement and sizes of lines of the oil system, see Drawing on page 72. The oil tank is located forward of the firewall and supported by brackets and straps fastened to the firewall.
2. The capacity of the oil tank is 3.75 gallons plus an expansion space of approximately 1.0 gallon and a sump space of .25 gal. which is not drainable in any normal flight attitude of the airplane through the regular oil outlet. A graduated sounding rod is provided attached to filter cap to indicate oil level when tail wheel is on the ground.
3. The method of installing the tank is shown on Drawing 66604, page 73.
4. The tank is provided with special large capacity strainer which serves both the filler neck and the return oil. This strainer should be removed for periodic inspection and cleaning. The strainer can be withdrawn through the filler opening when filler unit is removed. A Cuno oil strainer is installed in engine "oil-out" line. Turn the Cuno oil strainer handle daily or at least once every 10 hours of operation. Refer to T.O. 37-40 for lubricating oil draining interval and information on strainers.

- (5) The sump space in which sediment and sludge in oil tank settles is drained through the 1/2" drain cock located at bottom of tank. A 1" drain cock is also provided at bottom of tank to drain the oil from the tank.
6. Two thermometer wells for oil-in temperature bulbs are provided in "oil-in" line at engine. The bulbs are furnished with capillary tubes running to both cockpits.
7. The oil system does not incorporate an oil cooler installation.

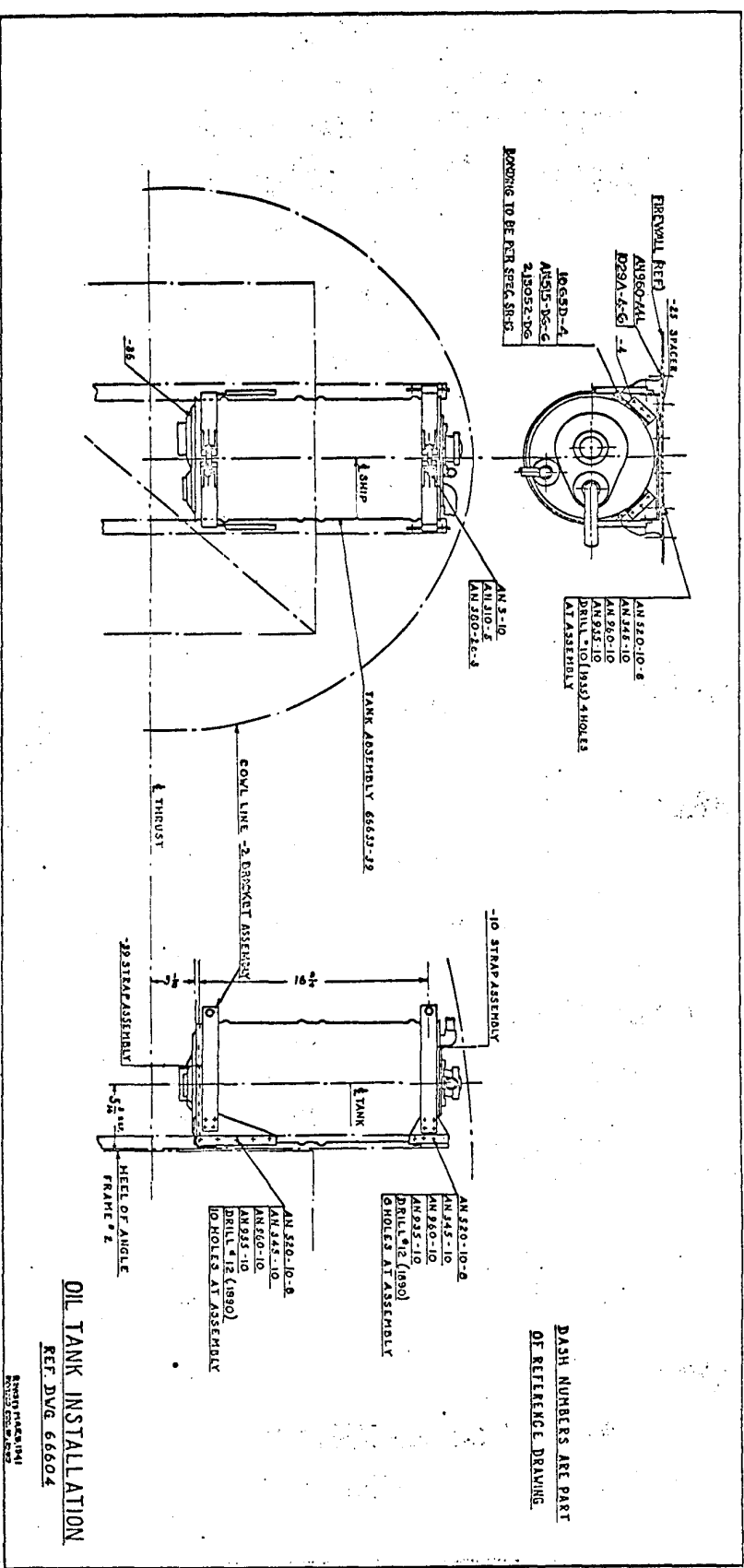
(D) Air Intake System.

1. The air intake system consists of a nose cowl assembly with air scoop at the top and a carburetor air heater assembly including two scoops for cold air inlet.
2. The doors in the body of the carburetor air heater assembly are operated from the front cockpit only, by means of a push-pull flexible control located on left hand side. When control is pulled out, the doors close the cold air supply and take the air which enters the air scoop at the top of the nose cowl and which is heated as it passes behind the exhaust manifold into the opening at lower part of the cowl. No thermometer is provided for measuring the temperature of the intake air.
3. The use of the carburetor air heater is necessary to prevent or remove the ice formation in the carburetor and around the throttle valve. The formation of ice in the carburetor can generally be detected (at cruising throttle opening) by a gradual decrease in the speed or irregular operation of the engine. It is important, in order to obtain maximum power, that the carburetor air preheater control be set for cold air before take-off (except in unusually cold or damp weather). When carburetor heat is applied the mixture very definitely goes rich and if prolonged running is to be done using carburetor heat, the mixture should be reset after applying the heat. Likewise, when heat is shut off the mixture will definitely go lean until possible detonation is started. Therefore, in shutting off carburetor heat, always richen the mixture first. Refer to Technical Order No. 19-38 or latest revision.
4. The air maze in the body of the carburetor air heater should be removed approximately every fifty hours of flying, rinsed in gasoline and dipped in fresh oil before replacing on the engine.



OIL SYSTEM DIAGRAM REF. (INSTALL. DWG.) 67128 FOR J-6 ENGINE.

REVISED MAR. 5-1941
 REVISED DEC. 16, 1940



OIL TANK INSTALLATION

REF. DVG 66604

Approved for Release by NSA on 09-11-2013 pursuant to E.O. 13526

DASH NUMBERS ARE PART OF REFERENCE DRAWING.

2. FIXED EQUIPMENT (See Drawing 67612, page 80)

(A) Instruments.

- (1) The instruments in forward and rear cockpits are located on an indirectly illuminated board. The reflection panel is provided with a crash pad made of molded rubber which is molded to the reflector panel. This reflecting panel is completely removable to permit access to the main board.
- (2) The following instruments are installed:

Pilot's CockpitRear Cockpit

Airspeed Indicator

Airspeed Indicator

Altimeter

Altimeter

Clock

Clock

Compass, Mark VIII

Compass, Mark VIII

Fuel Quantity Gauge

Fuel Quantity Gauge

Engine Gauge Unit

Engine Gauge Unit

Tachometer (Electrical)

Tachometer (Electrical)

Turn and Bank Indicator

Turn and Bank Indicator

NOTE: On certain airplanes on Project Order 50-41 the clock is omitted and the engine gauge unit is replaced by separate instruments (Oil Temperature, Oil Pressure and Fuel Pressure).

(B) Surface Controls (See Drawing 67646, page 85)

- (1) Refer to Drawing 67646, page 85, for the installation of control sticks and torque tube in front and rear cockpits. The torque tube and control sticks can be removed as a complete unit.
- (2) Refer to Drawing 67646, page 85, for the installation of rudder pedals in the front and rear cockpits.
- (3) Refer to Drawing 67523, page 86, for the installation of the aileron controls.
- (4) Refer to Drawing 67646, page 85, for the complete installation of all the surface controls.
- (5) The aileron control system consists of push-pull rods running directly from the torque tube in the cockpit just aft of the rear beam of lower wing and an inter-aileron streamline strut.
- (6) One end of the push-pull rod and of the inter-aileron strut is adjustable. This provides a means of obtaining proper travel of the aileron.

The movement of the ailerons is 30° up and 18° down.

- (7) The elevator control system consists of push-pull rods running directly to the elevator horn at frame #18. This elevator horn remains in place when elevators are removed. One end of rear control tube is adjustable. This provides a means of obtaining proper travel of the elevators.

The movement of the elevators is as follows:

- 35° up - from neutral position of elevator
25° down - from neutral position of elevator

- (8) The rudder pedals are adjustable either on the ground or in the air, having 2 forward, neutral, and 2 aft positions. The brake pedals automatically move with the rudder pedals. 5/32 cables are used in the rudder system. Adjustments are obtained by means of turnbuckles.

Refer to page 46 Brake Installation, for changes in rudder pedals on seaplane.

The movement of the rudder is 30° each side of neutral.

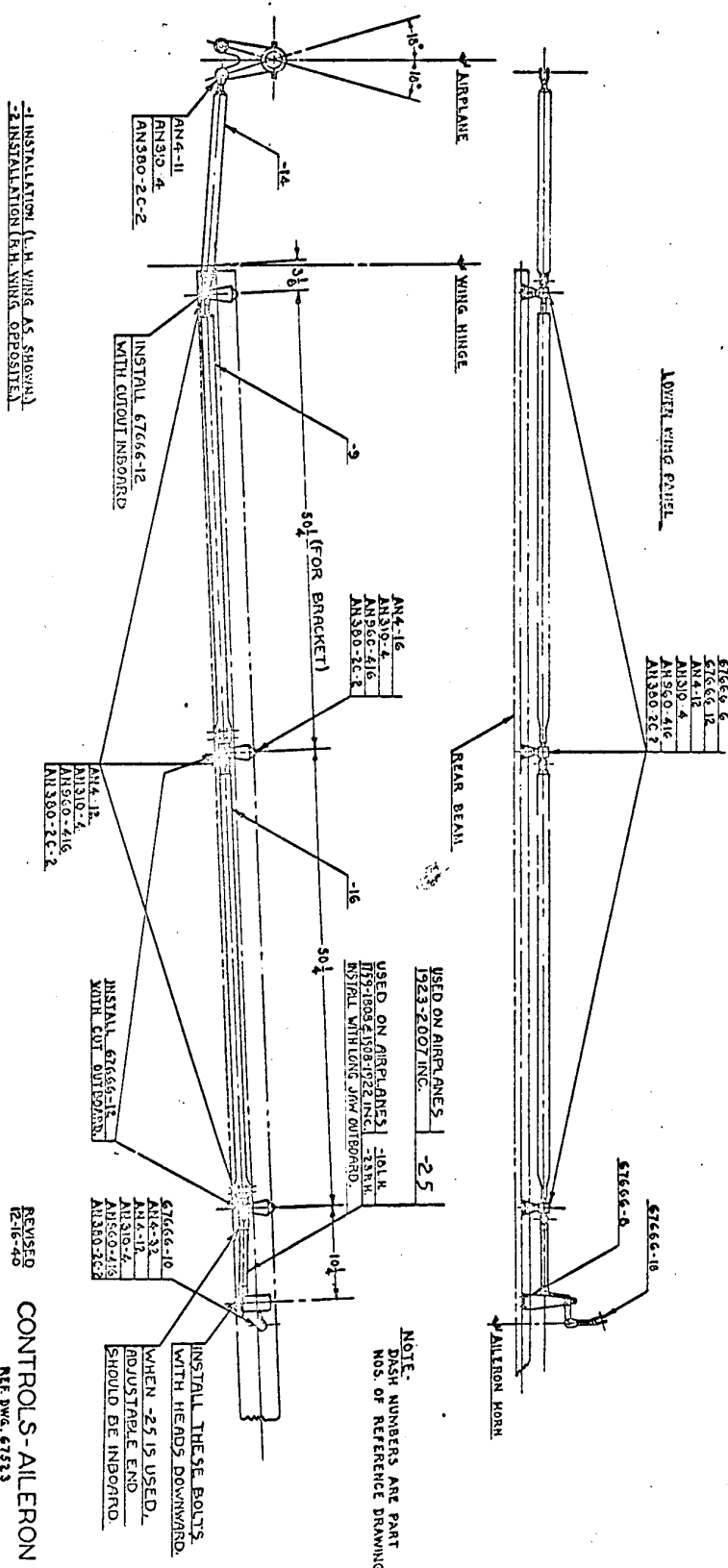
- (9) Adjustable stops are provided for the aileron and elevator on the control stick and for the rudder by means of stops attached to the fuselage structure in the rear cockpit.
- (10) Longitudinal trim is obtained by means of an adjustable trailing edge tab on the left hand elevator. Refer to Drawing 67524, page 87 for the installation of the elevator tab controls. The right hand elevator tab is adjustable on the ground.
The movement of left tab is 15° up and 15° down from neutral.

(C) Furnishings.

- (1) The seating arrangements are identical in both cockpits. They are vertically adjustable in flight. Refer to Drawing 67639, page 88 for complete installation.
- (2) The flooring is an integral part of the fuselage and is not removable.
- (3) A hand fire extinguisher of the carbon tetrachloride type is installed in the rear cockpit (right hand side).

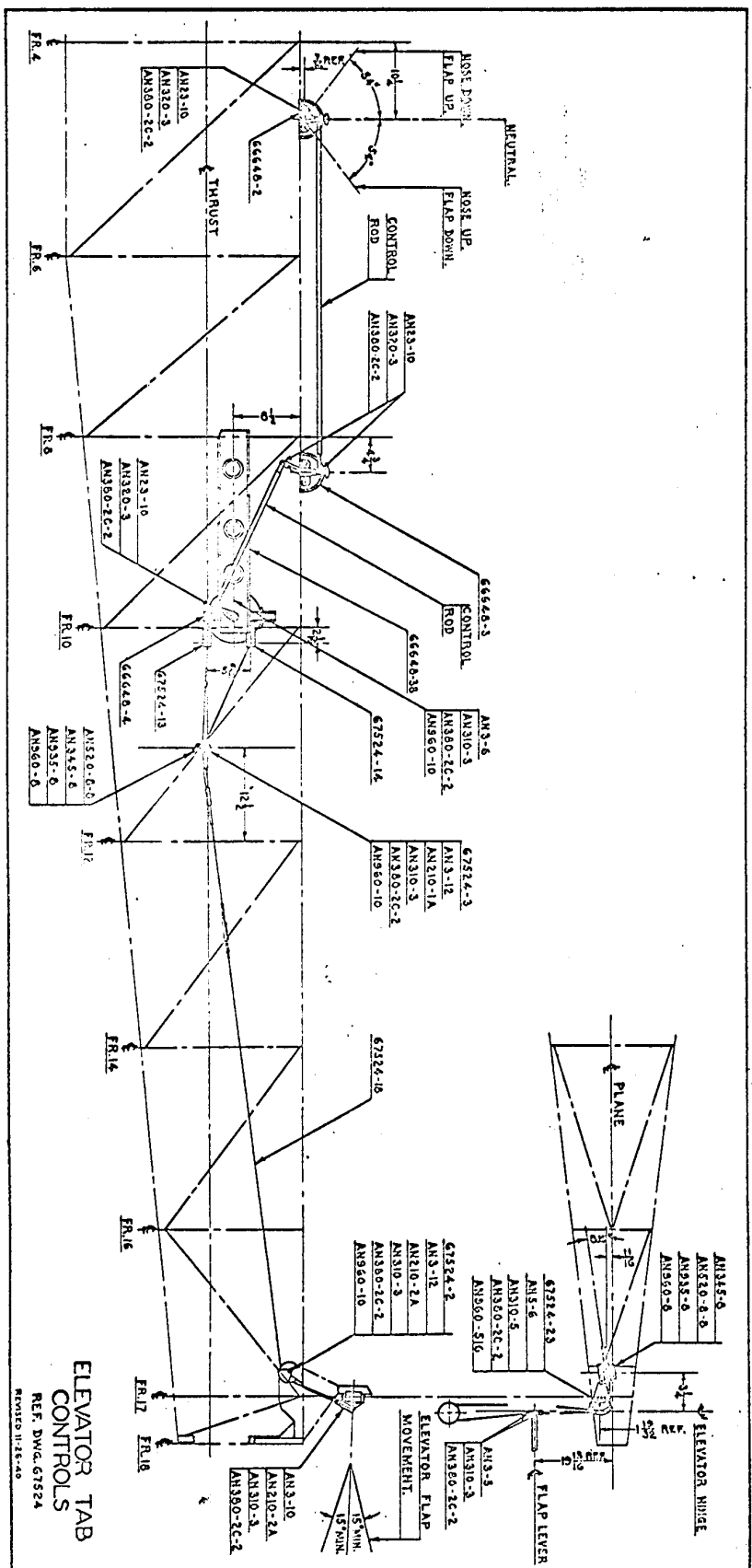
(D) Electrical Equipment.

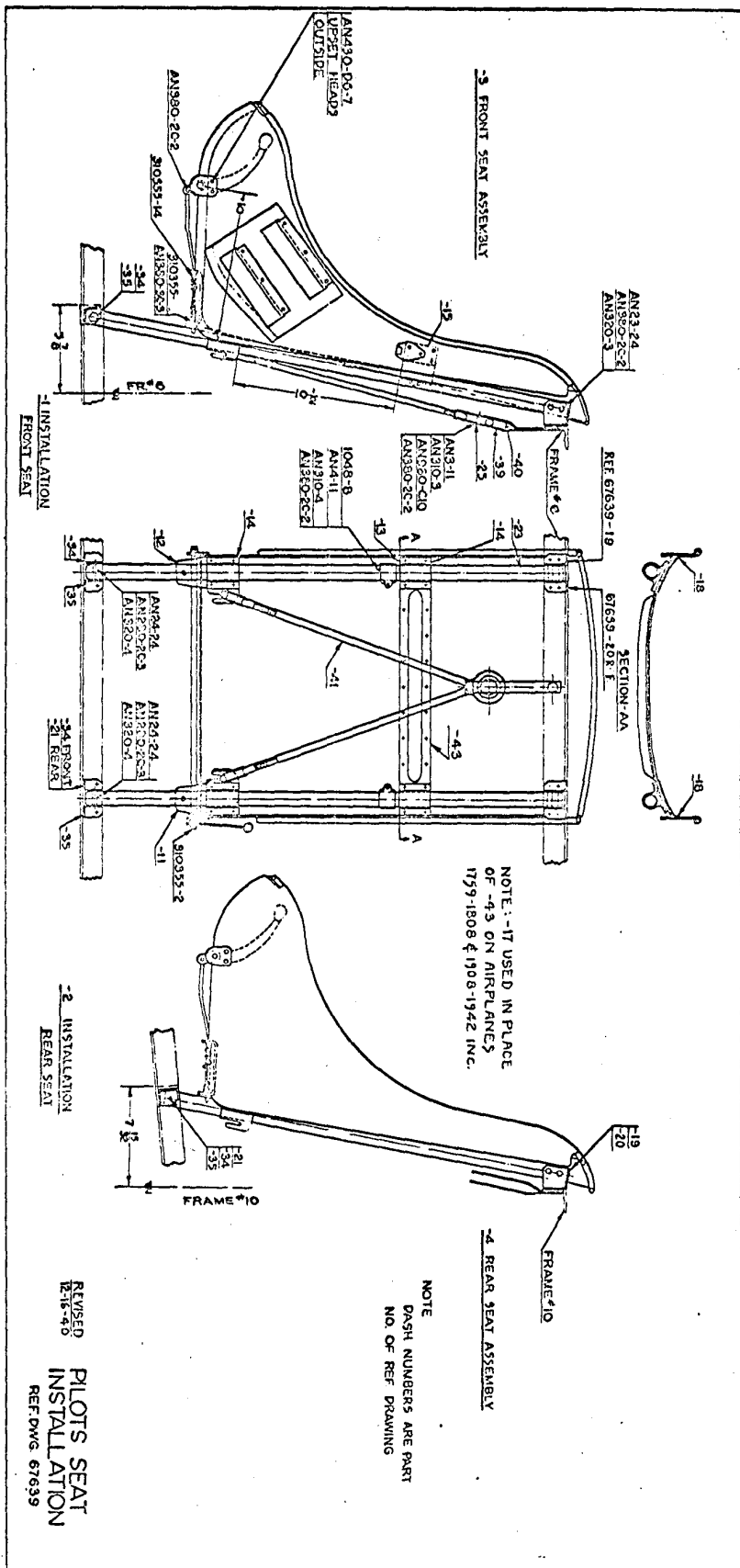
- (1) Refer to Drawing 67525, page 89 for the electrical installation.

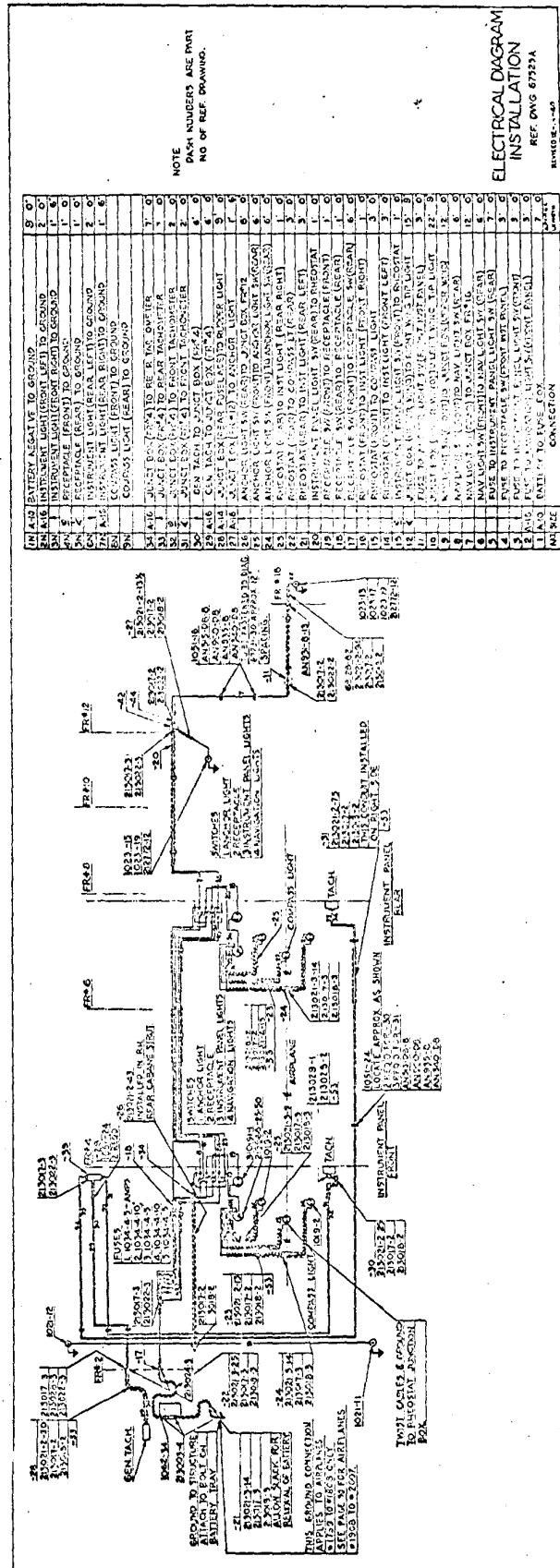


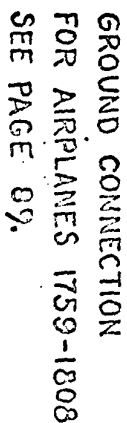
- 1 INSTALLATION (L.H. WING AS SHOWN.)
- 2 INSTALLATION (R.H. WING OPPOSITE.)

REVISED
12-16-40
CONTROLS-AILERON
REF. DWG. 67523









NOTE

GROUND CONNECTION
FOR AIRPLANES 1759-1808
SEE PAGE 89.

GROUND CONNECTION

FOR

AIRPLANE 1908-2007

ADDITION 12-16-70

- (2) Running lights and one anchor light are provided. The anchor light is on the top of the fuselage, just aft of the rear cockpit.
- (3) No identification lights or landing lights are provided.
- (4) Each instrument board is lighted indirectly.
- (5) Switches for navigation lights, anchor lights, instrument board lights, and light sockets are provided on each instrument board. The switches are mounted on a removable panel, accessible from the front side of each instrument board.
- (6) A distribution panel is not provided.
- (7) A fuse box is installed on Frame #4, R.H. side in the front cockpit and is accessible to the pilot. Spare fuses are also installed in this box. The fuses used are 5 amps. and 10 amps. See Notes in fuse box.
- (8) The ignition switch is installed in engine compartment and is remotely controlled from the front and rear cockpits, left hand side.
- (9) Provision for installing a Navy battery S-34 is made on the right hand side in the engine compartment, forward of the firewall and is easily accessible for inspection or removal through access door in side of engine cowl.
- (10) No battery charging system nor generator is installed in this airplane.

(E) Hoisting

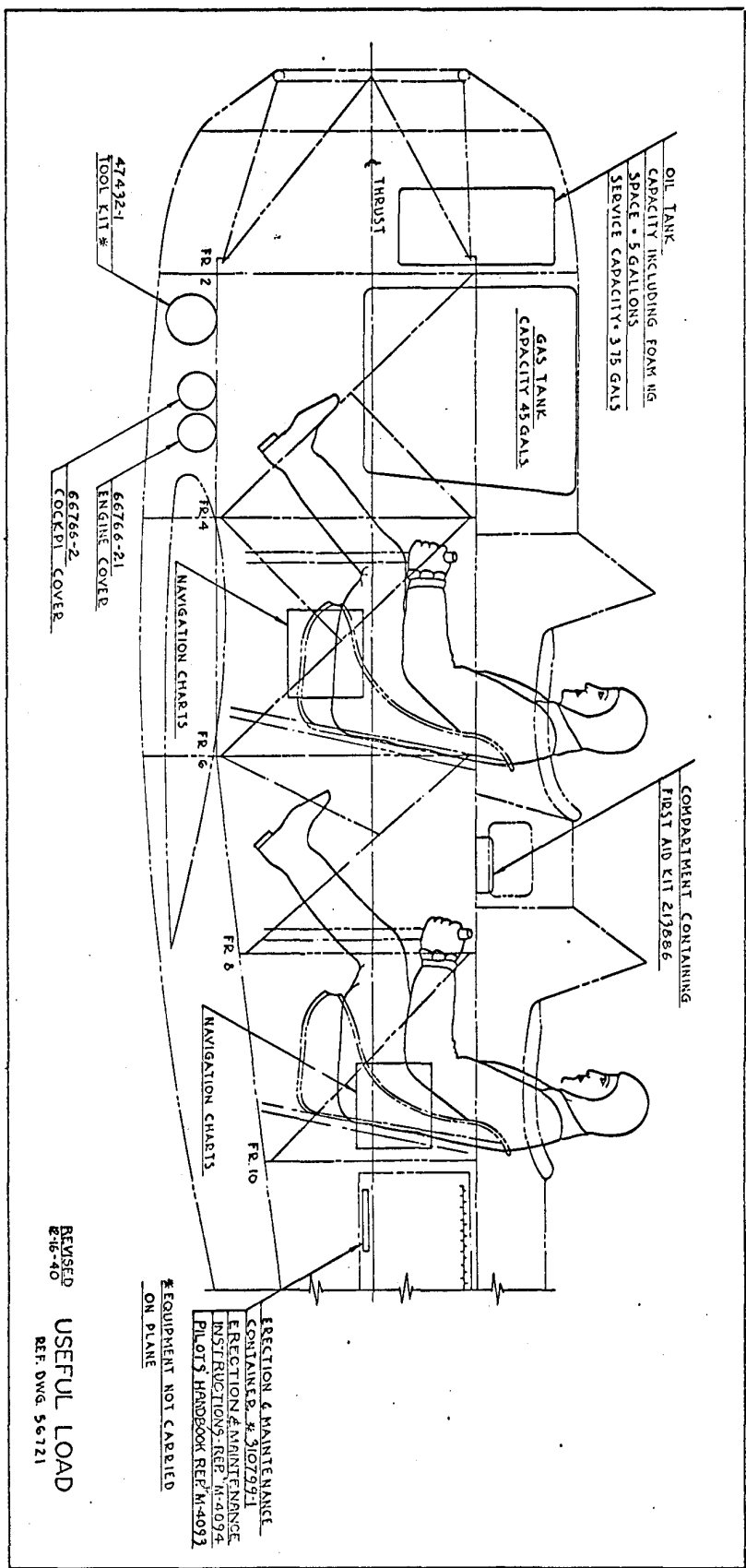
- (1) Refer to Drawing 67612, page 80 for the arrangement of the hoisting sling.
- (2) The hoisting sling is of the pendant cable type and is stowed in the upper wing.
- (3) To use the hoisting sling it is only necessary to open the top door in upper wing, pull out hoisting sling and it is ready for use. A quick detachable fastener is provided on the door.
- (4) When hoisting sling is not used, as on land type airplanes, it can be entirely removed.

SECTION V - USEFUL LOAD

1. Refer to Drawing 56721, page 93 for the Useful Load Installation.
2. The normal useful load as a training landplane or seaplane shall be 702 pounds, sub-divided as follows:

		702	702
<u>TRAINING LANDPLANE</u>			
CREW (2) (incl. parachutes & life jackets)	400		400
GASOLINE - 45 gallons	270		270
OIL (3.75 gallons)	28		28
ARMAMENT	0		0
EQUIPMENT	4		4
Communicating	0	0	
Navigating - Charts	1	1	
Miscellaneous - First-Aid Kit	3	3	

		702	702
<u>TRAINING SEAPLANE</u>			
CREW (2) (incl. parachutes & life jackets)	400		400
GASOLINE - 45 gallons	270		270
OIL (3.75 gallons)	28		28
ARMAMENT	0		0
EQUIPMENT	4		4
Communicating	0	0	
Navigating - Charts	1	1	
Miscellaneous - First-Aid Kit	3	3	



SECTION VI

LUBRICATION CHART

UNIT	ITEM	POINTS	LUBRICANT	HOURS INTERVAL
LANDING GEAR	Ball & Socket Joints	2	* Spec. M-304 Gr.A	
	Wheel Bearings	4	Packed with grease ***	20
	Torque Arms	8	* Spec. M-304 Gr.A	
	Shock Struts	2	Fill - Spec. M-339	**
TAIL WHEEL	Lock	1	Spec. M-304 Gr.A	60
	Shock Strut	1	Fill - Spec. M-339	**
	Terminals-Shock Strut	2	* Spec. M-304 Gr.A	20
	Caster	2	* Spec. M-304 Gr.A	20
	Drag Truss	2	* Spec. M-304 Gr.A	20
BRAKE CONTROL	Jack Shaft Supports	8	Light Oil	
	Con. Rod Terminals	40	Light Oil	60
PILOT'S SEATS	Tube Slides	8	Light Oil	
	Lock Bolt at Spring	8	Spec. M-304 Gr.A	60
	Lock Mech. Bearings	8	Light Oil	
RUDDER CONTROL	Rudder Pedals	8	* Spec. M-304 Gr.A	20
	Terminals - Cable	6	Light Oil	60
ELEVATOR TAB CONTROL	Indicator Crankshaft			
	Frt. & Rear Cockpits	2	Light Oil	60
	Tab Hinges	2	Light Oil	
	Sheave Shaft	1	Light Oil	
ENGINE CONTROLS	Jack Shaft Bearings	7	* Spec. M-304 Gr.A	60
	Terminal (Clevis Type)	2	Light Oil	
SPARK CONTROL	Jack Shaft Bearings	2	* Spec. M-304 Gr.A	
	Terminals	2	Light Oil	60
	Bearings	3	Light Oil	
STARTER BRACKET	Ext. Shaft Bearing	1	* Spec. M-304 Gr.A	60
FUEL PUMP CONTROL	Terminals	5	Light Oil	
	Bearings	2	Light Oil	60
FUEL COCK SHUT-OFF	Bearings	4	Light Oil	
	Universal	3	Light Oil	60
MAGNETO SWITCH ROD	Bearings	3	Light Oil	
	Universal	3	Light Oil	60

NOTE: All anti-friction bearings are packed with grease and require no further lubrication.

* Pressure type lubricator at these points.

** Daily - after flight

*** Marfak #3, Texaco

SECTION VII - MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION(A) TABLE OF TIE RODS

PART NUMBER	TYPE	WHERE USED	LENGTH PIN TO PIN	TENSION: IN LBS.	LIMITS	NO. REQ.
:214282	:Streamline:	:Landing Gear :(Wheel Type):	:35-3/4	:	:	:2
:AN675AC-3550	:Streamline:	:Landing Gear :(Float Type):	:37-5/8	:	:	:2
:AN675AC-4450	:Streamline:	:Landing Gear :(Float Type):	:46-1/2	:	:	:2
:AN674AC-6175	:Streamline:	:Landing Gear :(Float Type):	:63-5/8	:	:	:2
:AN674AC-7450	:Streamline:	:Landing Gear :(Float Type):	:76-3/8	:	:	:2
:AN703AC-3275	:Round	:Lower Wing	:34-1/4	:500	:A	:4
:AN703AC-3900	:Round	:Lower Wing	:40-7/16	:700	:A	:2
:AN704AC-3850	:Round	:Lower Wing	:40-3/8	:700	:A	:2
:AN704AC-4125	:Round	:Lower Wing	:42-7/8	:700	:A	:2
:AN703AC-4175	:Round	:Lower Wing	:43	:700	:A	:2
:AN703AC-5100	:Round	:Lower Wing	:52-1/4	:700	:A	:4
:AN703AC-3275	:Round	:Upper Wing	:34-5/16	:500	:A	:4
:AN704AC-4275	:Round	:Upper Wing	:44-5/8	:700	:A	:4
:AN704AC-5050	:Round	:Upper Wing	:52-5/16	:700	:A	:2
:AN703AC-5100	:Round	:Upper Wing	:52-3/8	:700	:A	:6
:AN677AC-3950	:Streamline:	:Wing Erection:	:42-5/8	:3100	:B	:2
:AN676AC-4150	:Streamline:	:Wing Erection:	:44-3/16	:1750	:C	:2
:AN675AC-4375	:Streamline:	:Wing Erection:	:46	:1250	:C	:2
:AN675AC-11400	:Streamline:	:Wing Erection:	:116-1/8	:1000	:C	:4
:AN674AC-13925	:Streamline:	:Wing Erection:	:141-3/8	:325	:D	:4
:AN676AC-13950	:Streamline:	:Wing Erection:	:141-7/16	:900	:C	:4

LIMITS: A = ± 100

C = + 300

- 150

B = ± 300

D = + 150

- 50

SECTION VII - MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION (CONT'D.)

(B) PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF METALS

MATERIAL	NAVY DESIGNATION	FORM	NAVY MATERIAL SPEC.	NAVY M.T. SPEC.	ULTIMATE TENSILE STRENGTH	YIELD POINT	ULTIMATE SHEAR STRENGTH	BEARING STRENGTH	MODULUS OF ELASTICITY	MODULUS OF RIGIDITY
Alum. Alloy	AL-17-T	.013 to 1.5 thick sheet	47A3	SR-53	55,000	32,000	35,000	75,000	10,000,000	3,800,000
Alum. Alloy	AL-52-1/2 H	Sheet	47A11		34,000					
Alum. Alloy	AL-3-1/2 H	Sheet	47A4		19,500					
Alum. Alloy	AL-52-A	Tubing .01 to 1.0 thick sheet	44T32							
Alum. Alloy	AL-24-T	Casting	47A10 46A1 Class 4	SR-53 SA-8	62,000 29,000	40,000 16,000	37,000 25,000	90,000 45,000	10,500,000 10,000,000	3,800,000 3,800,000
Alum. Alloy	AL-24-T	Tubing	44T28	SR-53	62,000	40,000	37,000	90,000	10,500,000	3,800,000
Alum. Alloy	AL-24-T	Bar	46A9	SR-53	62,000	40,000	35,000	90,000	10,500,000	3,800,000
Alum. Alloy	AL-17	Forging	46A7 Gr. 1	SR-53	55,000	30,000	35,000	99,000	10,500,000	3,800,000
Alum. Covered Alum. Alloy	AL-24a-T	Sheet	47A8	SR-53	56,000	37,000				
Nickel Alloy		Rod	46N5		140,000	100,000				
Nickel Alloy		Strip	46N5		140,000					

MAT'L.	TREATMENT	FORM	NAVY MATERIAL SPEC.		ULT. TENS. STRENGTH Note 1	YIELD POINT Note 1	ULTIMATE SHEAR STRENGTH	BEARING STRENGTH	MODULUS OF ELASTICITY	MODULUS OF RIGIDITY	
CHROME-MOLYBDENUM STEEL (See Note 2)											
	NORMALIZED	OVER .188		NAVY AERO. SPECIFICATION PH-5-10	95,000	75,000	55,000	140,000	29,000,000	11,000,000	
		Sheet	47S14								
		Bar	46S23 Gr. A or B								
		Tubing	44T18								
		Sheet	47S14								
		Bar	46S23 Gr. A or B								
		Tubing	44T18								
		Sheet	47S14								
		Bar	46S23 Gr. A or B								
		Tubing	44T18								
		Heat Treated 125,000	Sheet								47S14
			Bar								46S23 Gr. A or B
		Tubing	44T18								
STEEL		Bar	46S21		125,000	100,000					
STEEL		Bar	46S40								
STEEL		Sheet	47S19		80,000	35,000					
STEEL		Sheet	AN-Q2-S 666								
STEEL		Casting	46S27 Gr. 7		70,000	40% of U.T.S.					

NOTE 1 Unit stresses in joints heat-treated after welding shall not exceed 80% of the standard properties of the material corresponding to the heat-treatment.

NOTE 2 These properties apply to all alloy steels capable of being heat-treated to the indicated temper.

SECTION VIII

MODEL N3N-3 AIRPLANE

SPECIFICATION

FOR

THE PROTECTION OF NAVAL AIRCRAFT AND PARTS

FINAL CORRECTED

Submitted under Item A(2), Part III, Specification SR-6E

APPROVED WM. NELSON
Chief Engineer

Project Order 58-40
Project Order 117-40

No. of Sheets 28

Date 3/6/40

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